

ABSTRACT

A method for detecting a Map infection in an animal is performed by subjecting a biological sample isolated from the animal to a nested PCR using at least a first pair of primers for amplifying the ISO900 region of the Map genome and a second pair of primers for amplifying a portion of the amplified ISO900 region. Presence of an amplification product specific for Map in the PCR reaction mixture indicates that the animal is infected with Map. This method is useful for diagnosing both clinical and subclinical paratuberculosis in cows.

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